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CHINA

P I C T O R I A L

7

1974





Chairman Mao shakes hands with President Senghor.

President Senghor Warmly Welcomed



Chairman Mao meets with President Senghor.



President and Madame Senghor and their entourage arrived in Peking on an official visit on May 6. Greeting them at the airport were Chinese leaders Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Hua Kuo-feng, Wu Teh and Hsu Hsiang-chien, and a big crowd of welcomers.

LEOPOLD Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal and Madame Senghor paid an official visit to the People's Republic of China from May 6 to 13 and then from May 16 to 18, 1974, at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Chairman Mao Tsetung on May 7 met with President and Madame Senghor, Senegalese government ministers accompanying them on their visit, and the Senegalese Ambassador to China. Chairman Mao and President Senghor had a cordial and friendly conversation. Present were Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung as well as Chi Tsung-hua, Lo Hsu and Tang Wen-sheng.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and President Senghor held friendly talks on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Senegal as well as on the international situation. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the talks and issued a joint communique.

During their stay in China the distinguished guests visited Peking, Tachai, Shenyang and Shanghai where they were accorded a warm welcome by the Chinese people.

The Senegalese people have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism. They waged a protracted and heroic struggle to resist foreign aggression and shake off colonial rule and finally won independence for their country. Under the leadership of President Senghor,

the Senegalese Government and people have in recent years achieved continuous successes in the just cause of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, developing the national economy, implementing the "Senegalization" of foreign enterprises and management and building their own country. In international affairs, the Senegalese Government pursues a policy of non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, opposes superpower economic plunder and exploitation, safeguards the natural resources and maritime rights of the country, supports the national-liberation struggles of the African countries and regions which have not yet won independence, and supports the just struggles of the Arab, Indochinese and Korean peoples. It has thus made useful contributions to the cause of the united struggle of the Third World countries and people against imperialism and hegemonism.

China and Senegal are both developing countries belonging to the Third World. Their people have supported and encouraged each other and formed a profound militant friendship in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism; hegemonism, racism and Zionism. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, friendly relations and cooperation between China and Senegal have developed satisfactorily. The successful visit to China by President and Madame Senghor has consolidated and further developed friendly cooperation between the two countries and friendship between the two peoples. It is a positive contribution to the cause of unity against hegemonism of the Third World.

President Senghor and other distinguished Senegalese guests, in the company of Wu Teh, Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, visited Peking University. Picture: At the college-run pharmaceutical plant.



President and Madame Senghor and other distinguished Senegalese guests visited the Tachai brigade. They were accompanied by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Chairman Chen Yung-kuei of the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Chairman Kuo Feng-lien of the Tachai Brigade Revolutionary Committee.





Chairman Mao Tsetung shakes hands with Prime Minister Bhutto.

A Warm Welcome to Prime Minister Bhutto



Chairman Mao at a meeting with Prime Minister Bhutto.



Prime Minister Bhutto and Begum Bhutto arrived in Peking on May 11 for an official visit to China. They were given a warm welcome at the airport by Chinese leaders Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Teh and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, and a crowd of several thousand.



Premier Chou En-lai cordially greeted Prime Minister Bhutto and Begum Bhutto and the other distinguished Pakistan guests at the Guest House.

ZULFIKAR Ali Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, paid an official visit to the People's Republic of China from May 11 to May 14, 1974, at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai.

Chairman Mao Tsetung on the evening of May 11 met with Prime Minister Bhutto and Begum Bhutto and principal members of their entourage. He expressed welcome to them on their visit to China. Then, Chairman Mao and Prime Minister Bhutto had a conversation in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Assistant Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung, and Tang Wen-sheng and Chang Han-chih were present at the meeting and the conversation.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Prime Minister Bhutto held wide-ranging discussions in a sincere and friendly atmosphere on the current international situation and the developments in South Asia as well as on further developing the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries. Both sides expressed full satisfaction with the results of the talks.

In the joint communique both sides agreed that at present the international situation is developing in a direction favourable to peoples everywhere and unfavourable to imperialism and hegemonism. The Third World has awakened and is playing an ever more important role in international affairs. The struggle of the peoples of the Third World for complete political independence and their demand for a change in the present iniquitous world economic order are becoming an irresistible historical trend.

The two sides welcomed in particular the results of the recently concluded special session of the United Nations General Assembly as constituting an important milestone in the struggle of the Third World countries for the establishment of a just international economic order in the fields of controlling their own natural resources, reforming international trade, reforming the monetary system and principles of economic assistance to the developing countries, and considered that the session had made a positive contribution to strengthening the unity of the developing countries and promoting the struggle of the people of all countries against imperialism, and against hegemonism in particular. Both sides expressed their determination to continue their efforts, in cooperation with other states, to bring to an end the exploitation of the Third World and to establish a new world economic order based on equality and mutual benefit.

The two sides noted with pleasure that agreements had been reached among the countries concerned of the South Asian subcontinent, which had led to the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council and thus created favourable conditions for the normalization of relations among the countries of the subcontinent. The two sides hoped that the countries of the subcontinent would live in friendship in conformity with the principles of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty, and they expressed readiness to develop good-neighbourly relations with the countries of the subcontinent on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

While welcoming the positive developments that had taken place on the South Asian subcontinent, the two sides emphasized the need for continuing vigilance against tendencies towards hegemonism and expansionism and assertion of claims to positions of dominance or spheres of influence, and reiterated their determination to oppose such tendencies and guard against foreign interference, aggression and subversive and disruptive activities. The Chinese Premier reiterated that the Chinese Government and people would, as always, firmly support the Government and people of Pakistan in their just struggle in defence of national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity, and firmly support the people of Jammu and Kashmir in their just struggle for the right of self-determination.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan stated that Pakistan would continue to give full support to the Chinese people in their struggle to liberate Taiwan Province which is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China.

The visit of Prime Minister Bhutto to China has made a significant contribution to the further consolidation of close relations between their two Governments and to deepening the friendship between the Chinese and Pakistani peoples.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping held talks with Prime Minister Bhutto in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.





Chang Chun-chiao, Chi Teng-kuei, Su Chen-hua, Li Fu-chun, Nieh Jung-chen and Chou Chien-jen at the Working People's Palace of Culture.



Yao Wen-yuan, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Hsi-lien, Hua Kuo-feng, Wang Tung-hsing, Ni Chih-fu, Shen Yen-ping and Hsu Teh-heng at the Summer Palace.

THE working class and other labouring people of Peking celebrated May 1, International Labour Day, in an excellent situation. The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally initiated and led by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao, was developing in depth. Filled with revolutionary pride, they acclaimed the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the great victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. They expressed the determination to carry the struggle of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius through to the end, resolutely support the Third World countries and the people of the whole world in their united struggle against the two hegemonic powers, and unite to win still greater victories.

Chinese Party and state leaders who joined the capital's masses in the celebration activities included Chou En-lai, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Chu Teh, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Hua Kuo-feng, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu, Chen Yun, Li Fu-chun, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme and Chou Chien-jen, as well as Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Teng Tai-yuan, Shen Yen-ping and Hsu Teh-heng. Comrades Li Teh-sheng, Wei Kuo-ching, Hsu Shih-yu, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien and Saifudin took part in the mass celebrations in Shenyang, Nanning, Kwangchow, Taiyuan, Sian and Urumchi respectively.

Among the more than 5,000 guests from over 80 countries and regions attending the celebrations were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk; Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister

International Labour Day Celebrated



Accompanied by Chou En-lai, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Chiang Ching, Li Hsien-nien, Wu Teh, Hsu Hsiang-chien and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth attend the May Day celebrations in Chungshan Park.



Chu Teh and Chen Yun watching sports exhibitions in the Capital Gymnasium.



Li Teh-sheng (2nd left, front) in Shenyang.



Wei Kuo-ching (front) in Nanning.



Hsu Shih-yu (3rd left, front) in Kwangchow.



Chen Yung-kuei (front) in Taiyuan.



Wu Kuei-hsien (centre) in Sian.



Saifudin (2nd left, front) in Urumchi.



An amateur propaganda troupe of workers, peasants and soldiers of the capital singing *The Internationale* at a "May 1" gathering.



Foreign friends from various countries celebrate the festival together with the masses of the capital.



Model workers on the Peking industrial front, and veteran workers who took part in the 1923 "February 7" General Strike led by the Party, attending the celebrations at the Working People's Palace of Culture together with capital working class and other labouring people.

Women workers of Peking celebrate May Day at the Working People's Palace of Culture.



The commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. who had performed meritorious service in the defence and counter-offensive battle of the Hsisha Islands, celebrate the festival together with the masses of the capital.

Commune members and educated youth who have settled in the countryside at the celebrations at the Summer Palace.



Taiwan-born compatriots in Peking celebrate the festival together with other nationalities people.

Hongkong and Macao compatriots in Peking at the celebrations.





Performances presented on May Day.



of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth; Thakin Ba Thein Tin, leader of the delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma and Vice-Chairman of the C.P.B. Central Committee; the delegation of the Consultative Assembly of the Yemen Arab Republic led by Speaker Abdulla Ben Hussein al Ahmar and others. Many Taiwan-born compatriots, Hongkong and Macao compatriots and patriotic overseas Chinese in Peking were at the festivities.

The working class and other labouring people in the capital gave a rousing welcome to comrades and friends from the Third World and other countries who came for the celebrations. They thanked the people of various countries for giving support to the Chinese people, and expressed their own firm support for the Third World and the people of various countries in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

The several hundred amateur propaganda troupes of workers, peasants and soldiers, children and youth troupes and professional cultural troupes performing at the capital's Working People's Palace of Culture and five other parks took as their main theme the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. They gave a variety of performances, including plays, songs and dances, music and vaudeville, to express their determination to carry the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius through to the end. Many items warmly praised socialist new things including the combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young in the leadership at various levels, the proletarian revolution in education, the revolution in literature and art and in health work, cadres going down to grass-roots units to participate in physical labour and educated youth settling in the countryside. There were sports exhibitions at the major sports grounds, and the theatres and cinemas put on special festival programmes. Celebration activities also took place in factories and villages.





Spare-time technical exchange and co-operation in Shenyang is in full course.



The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has stirred the revolutionary drive of the workers and staff members in the Talien Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant. Workers of the No.2 Machinery Shop put their heads together and devised new equipment for processing the bodies of internal combustion engines.

New Successes in Revolution and Production

While criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius in depth workers and staff members of the Penki Iron and Steel Company are scoring new achievements in production to rebuff the slanders of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique.



UNDER the impetus of the movement criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, industry and communications in Liaoning Province have gone ahead steadily. Total output value of industry in the first quarter of this year registered an increase of 8.6 per cent over that of the corresponding period in 1973 and was the highest in the provincial annals. Quality of products improved and cost of production was reduced.

Since the start of the movement, leading members of Party committees at various levels in Liaoning's industrial and communication fields have organized the workers and staff members to take an active part in the struggle. With Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, the workers used their spare time to debunk and denounce the Lin Piao anti-Party clique for its crimes in emulating Confucius and preaching "restraining oneself and returning to the rites" in an attempt to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. They are vanguards in revolution and pathbreakers in production as well. By criticizing Confucius idealist apriorism — the idea of "innate knowledge", and the idealist conception of history — "only the aristocrats are the wise and the people are stupid", they raised their own political consciousness and aroused greater creativeness in production. They went in for technical innovation and tapped the latent power of their enterprises. Workers and staff members in Shenyang, Luta, Fushun, Penki and Fuhsin have created this year more than 9,200 technical innovations, including 18 automatic production lines which have been put into practical use.

Workers and staff members of the Shenyang Railway Administration vehemently criticized Lin Piao's and Confucius' reactionary thinkings and strengthened unity among themselves. In close co-ordination with the departments concerned, they have overfulfilled the targets for transporting coal, metal ore and other important materials set for the first quarter.



Veteran and young workers in the Shenyang Metallurgical and Mining Spare Parts Factory discuss new technology in welding.

Production in the Hungchi Shipyards, which overfulfilled the plan set by the state for the first quarter, is going full steam ahead.



Diesel engines produced by the Shenyang Diesel Engine Plant awaiting shipment to the countryside.



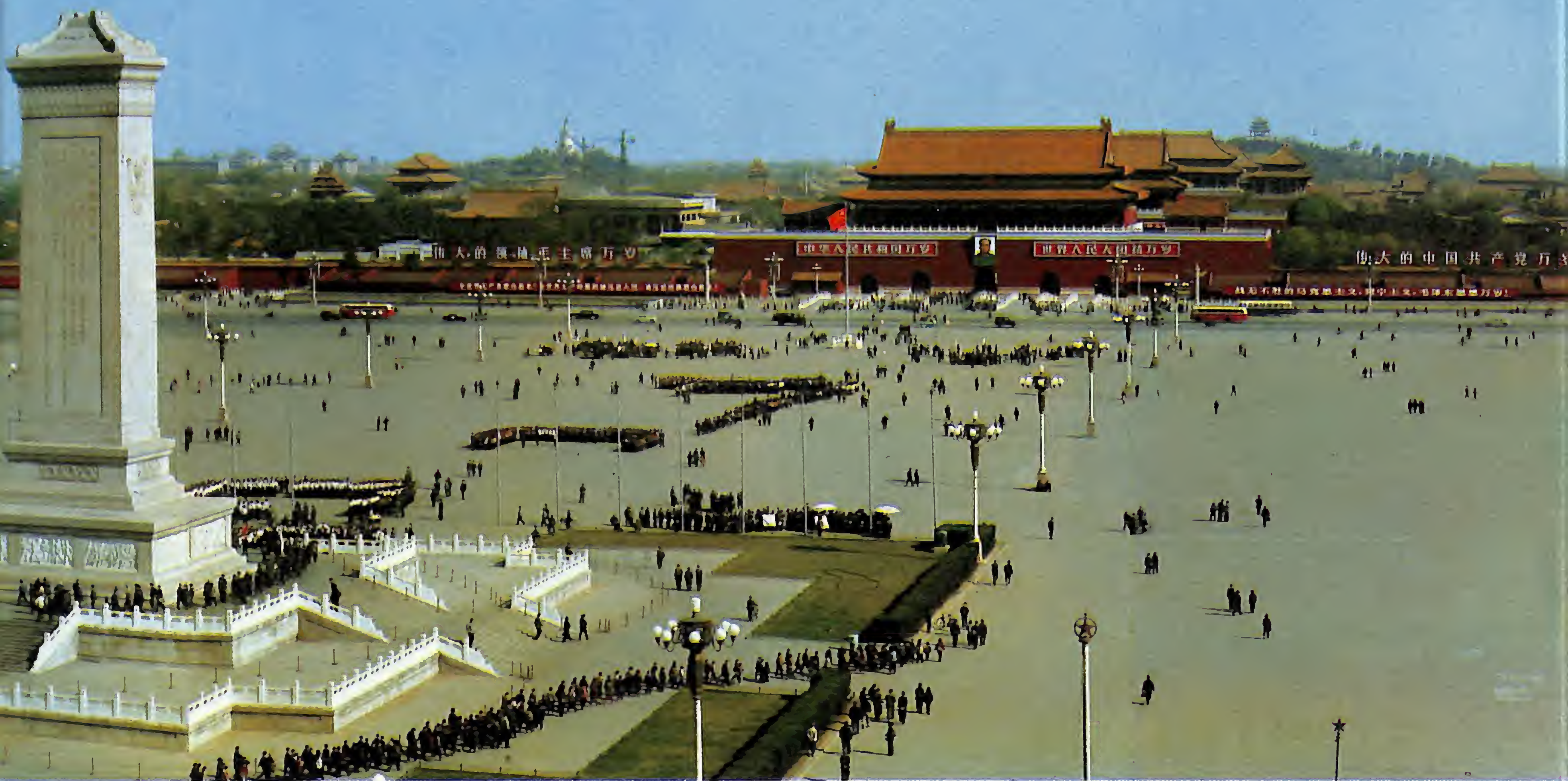


Tien An Men Square.

WE LOVE TIEN AN MEN

Tien An Men.





"Flowers" of the motherland.



The place loved by all of China's minority nationalities. These are Tibetan visitors.





"See that portrait of Chairman Mao!"

Article by Chu Hai-ping, Lin Teh-chao and Niu Kuo-ying, fighters of a P.L.A. company guarding Tien An Men

Photographs by Yang Hsiu-yun

THE reactionary film *China* by Italian director Antonioni begins with a scene at Tien An Men. The film then leads the spectators away to "observe" China, supposedly to let them see what the Chinese revolution has brought the Chinese people. In his three-and-half-hour film, Antonioni has put together a

series of viciously distorted scenes and shots attacking Chinese leaders, smearing socialist New China, slandering China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and insulting the Chinese people.

We guard Tien An Men day and night. We love it and know it well. It is completely different from what was shown in the film.

Magnificent and respected Tien An Men Square is where all Chinese long to go. It is here that our great leader Chairman Mao raised the

first five-star red flag and proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China. Here Chairman Mao reviewed parades by revolutionary masses on many occasions and issued the call to support the people of the world in their revolutionary struggles. And here Chairman Mao received Red Guards, thus encouraging the forward sweep of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Every day when we are on duty we see thousands of people who come filled with love for Tien An Men.

A Peking veteran worker brought his daughter, who was about to leave for a job in the countryside. Contrasting his past misery with present happiness, he urged her to be a revolutionary all her life. One hot summer's day, commune members from Yunnan Province, men and women of various minority nationalities en route to visit the Tachai brigade of Shansi, had a few hours while changing trains in Peking. They rushed down to Tien An Men. Though soaked with sweat, they smiled delightedly.

Another day, a P.L.A. soldier from a frontier unit hurried to Tien An Men. He was returning home on leave. After gazing at Tien An Men he came to the Monument to the People's Heroes. It was twilight and the gate of the enclosure was shut. He walked around the outside several times, then asked us sentries for permission to go in. He said he wanted to see the relief carvings on the foundation of the monument depicting the revolutionary struggles of the Chinese people over the past century. We opened the gate and let him in. He made three circuits of the monument examining each panel with care. "How lucky you are!" He said to us admiringly. "I'd give anything to have the honour of standing guard here, even for only an hour!"

In February this year, our company received a letter, care of a railway conductor, from dozens

Bas-relief panels of Monument to the People's Heroes, depicting revolutionary struggles.



of third year pupils in the Tungfeng Primary School, Huhehot, Inner Mongolia. They asked us to send them a bottle of water from the moat outside Tien An Men Gate. We sent them not only the water, but also some soil from beneath the wall of Tien An Men Gate and seeds from the pines before the monument. We wrapped them all in a red scarf — symbol of the national flag. They wrote us saying, “Viewing your treasured presents is like seeing magnificent Tien An Men. We want to be like the pines around it, growing sturdily nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought.”

These are just a few examples of the profound feelings of the Chinese people for Tien An Men. Antonioni must have known this. Yet he deliberately projected Tien An Men in dim and dreary colours, although he filmed it on a bright sunny day in May. He made the grand square look like a chaotic market place. Most of the shots are of people queuing up to have their pictures taken in front of Tien An Men. As we know, workers, peasants and P.L.A. men from all over the country want these mementoes as symbols of their love for Chairman Mao and their deep feelings for the motherland. Instead of reflecting this, Antonioni selected only shots of ruffled hair, eyes dazzled by the sunlight, or simply sleeves and trousers, in an obvious attempt to distort the image of the Chinese people physically and spiritually.

More intolerable to us was Antonioni's commentary, “For the Chinese, the great silent Tien An Men Square is the centre of the world. . .” and “China — the Middle Kingdom”. This is a vicious slander, intended to stir up ill feeling in people of other countries against the Chinese people. We have persistently adhered to Chairman Mao's teachings that we Chinese must “get rid of great-power chauvinism resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely” and “never seek hegemony”. We advocate that all nations in the world, big or small, treat each other on an equal footing, and we have resolutely opposed the superpowers' power politics and hegemonism. In imputing chauvinistic sentiments to the Chinese people, Antonioni is echoing the imperialists and social-imperialists and is seeking to drive a wedge between us and the peoples of the world.

But his efforts are in vain. He cannot harm the splendor of Tien An Men Square or discredit the People's Republic of China. Our love for Tien An Men is stronger than ever. And so is our unity and friendship with the peoples of every land.



They all want to have their picture taken before Tien An Men.

Where better than Tien An Men Square to become a Little Red Guard.



Shanghai's History Is



A new industrial district by the Whangpoo River.

The 25,000-ton freighter *Jinzhou*
built in Shanghai being launched.

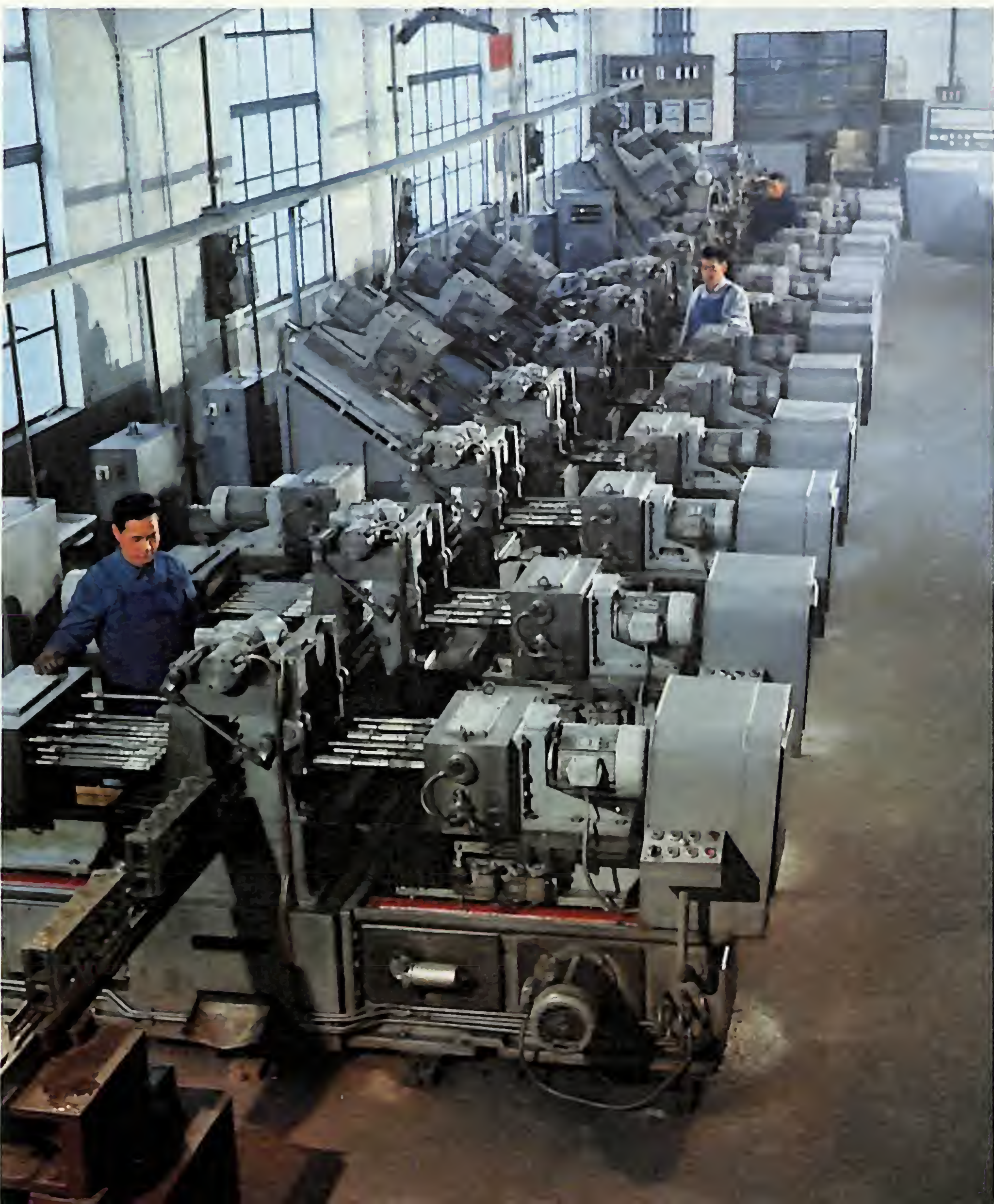


Created by the Labouring Masses



Chang Mei-hua, worker in the Shanghai Machine-Tools Plant, is now member of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

An automatic line put up by workers in the Shanghai Diesel Engine Plant.



The Shanghai Oil Refinery developed from an oil storage depot. The new equipment and installations were made in China.



Article by Chiang Hung, the Shanghai Federation of Trade Unions
Photographs by Wang Fu-tsun, Sha Jen-wen and Tseng Hsiang-min

EUGENE Pottier, eminent poet of the proletariat, said more than 100 years ago in *The Internationale*, "The earth belongs to us the workers, no room here for those who shirk." This truth is again proved by Shanghai's history.

Shanghai is China's largest industrial city and its workers are proud of their revolutionary tradition. During the 100 years before Liberation, they fought unflinchingly against imperialist aggression and plunder. They took an active part 55 years ago in the May Fourth Movement which put forward the militant slogan, "Down with Confucianism!" and combined the criticism of Confucius with the historical task of fighting imperialism and feudalism.

On July 1, 1921, the great Communist Party of China was founded in Shanghai. Since then under the leadership of the Party the workers have consciously carried out their struggle against the imperialist powers and reactionaries at home and abroad. On May 30, 1925, they started the May 30 Movement which swept the whole country and dealt telling blows to the imperialists and their henchmen. It demonstrated the mighty strength of the Chinese working class. The heroic Shanghai workers made positive contributions to the liberation of the whole country from imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries headed by Chiang Kai-shek.

After Liberation, led by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, Shanghai workers became masters of the country. With great revolutionary fervour they plunged into building a new Shanghai. The city underwent

great changes in the past 20 years and more.

However, to meet the needs of anti-China propaganda whipped up by imperialism and social-imperialism, Antonioni threw mud on the Shanghai working class and on the socialist new Shanghai. "Shanghai, as a city," he alleges in his documentary film, "was built up completely by foreign capital in the last century." This is a big lie! As Karl Marx pointed out: "Capital comes [into the world] dripping from head to foot, from every pore, with blood and dirt." Pre-Liberation Shanghai, known as the "paradise of adventurers", witnessed all sorts of imperialist aggression and plunder.

The imperialist "adventurers" erected tall buildings, the customs house and processing plants with no other motive than to colonize Shanghai for the greatest possible profits. For instance, the "Naigai company" expanded from a single cotton mill to 17 in some 20 years. Its assets (over and above the huge profits sent abroad) increased 350 fold. Clearly, this so-called "foreign capital" was extracted from the blood and sweat of the Chinese labouring people.

Shanghai, after the imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries were driven out, was not an industrialized city but the wreckage of a lopsided semi-colony. Factories were run down, and the enterprises owned by national bourgeoisie were on the brink of bankruptcy, owing to the depredations of imperialist economy and bureaucrat capital.

After the Liberation of the whole country, the imperialists boycotted and embargoed the new People's Republic. Shanghai working class, together with people of the whole country,

brought into full play the spirit of **maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts**, as taught by Chairman Mao. They began developing the socialist sector of industry, refashioning old repair works into manufacturing plants and carrying out the socialist transformation of enterprises run by national bourgeoisie.

In 1958, guided by the Party's general line — "Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" — all industries were involved in a great leap forward, bringing about a vigorous development. Machine-tools, electric equipment, oil-refining and chemical complexes have been set up at Minhang, Pengpu, Anting, Kaochiao and Taopu. New industries — car, tractor, wrist-watch, camera — have been established. The output of light and textile industries has been greatly increased and quality improved. 10,000-ton class hydraulic presses, high-precision machine-tools, high-tension electric bridges and other products of advanced levels are now also made.

In the early 60s, a self-styled socialist country perfidiously scrapped its contracts with China and withdrew its technical personnel in an attempt to throttle our industrial development. However, the Chinese people refused to be intimidated. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Shanghai workers overcame both the difficulties caused by natural calamities for three years running and the anti-China conspiracy of social-imperialism. Industry made further progress.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, in answer to Chairman Mao's great

Fankualung, a housing project replaces a former slum.



call: "It is right to rebel against reactionaries", the working class of Shanghai, uniting with the revolutionary people of the municipality, staged the "January Revolution" and seized power from a handful of capitalist roaders in the Party. They thus created a new precedent for the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Steeled in battles, the Shanghai workers conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. They were determined to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and continuously made new contributions to thoroughly smashing the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao respectively and eradicating the poisons of their revisionist lines.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country." Since the Cultural Revolution, the Shanghai working class has grasped revolution to promote production. Take shipbuilding for example. Before the Cultural Revolution, owing to the interference of Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, the dockyards succeeded in producing only one ship of 10,000 ton displacement. However, during the eight years of the Cultural Revolution, they have made a number of 10,000-ton class ships and 12,000-h. p. marine engines. Other new products were also made during this period, such as steam turbo-generators with direct water-cooled stator and rotor which generate 125,000 to 300,000 kw of electricity, 15-ton trucks, 32-ton tip trucks, 150-ton top-blown oxygen converters, large precision machine-tools and whole sets of equipment for the iron and steel, the oil and chemical

Wang Fu-ching (right), a retired worker, and his family have moved from a shed into a new house.



Retired workers reading the newspaper.



Sha Ken-ti (2nd right), a child-labourer in an imperialist-run cotton mill when she was 11, teaching her technique to young workers.

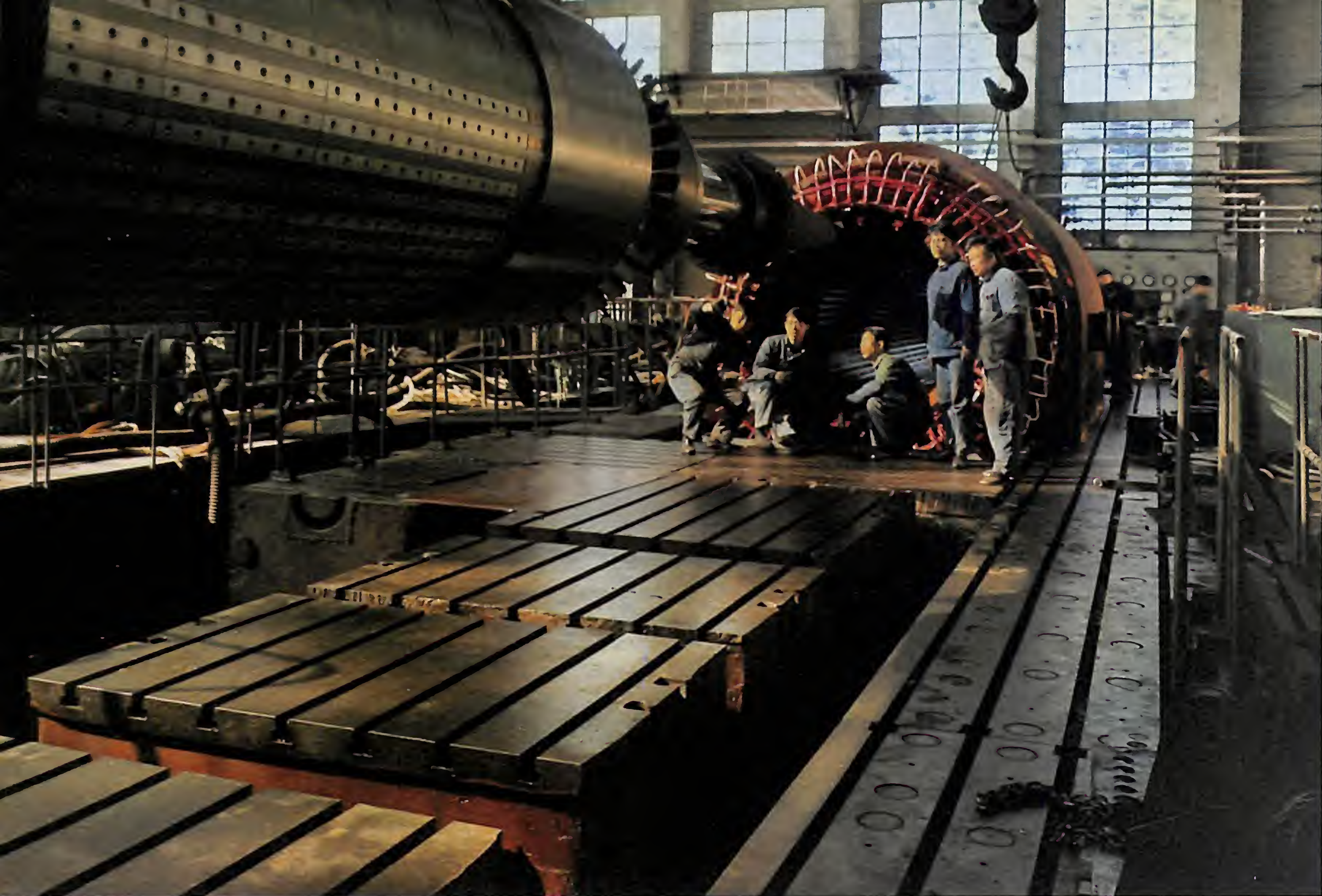
industries. The daily steel output in 1971 doubled the annual output of 1949.

Technique and technology have seen improvement too. New techniques in electronics, laser beams and fluidics have been applied in production, while automatic production lines are being popularized. Numerical-control machine-tools, electronic computers, electronic microscopes and precision meters have also been manufactured.

During the eight years of the Cultural Revo-

lution, Shanghai's gross industrial output value doubled. Antonioni muttered, "The cultural revolution has put the production system into disorder." This is sheer nonsense.

The gains in Shanghai's industrial construction cannot be denied. The heroic image of Shanghai workers cannot be distorted. Educated by Mao Tsetung Thought, Shanghai's enthusiastic workers, in the course of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, are building an ever more prosperous city.



A 300,000-kw steam turbo-generator with direct water-cooled stator and rotor in the course of being built.

A woman fork-lift operator in the fifth district of the Shanghai port. Work has been mechanized in the main on the docks.



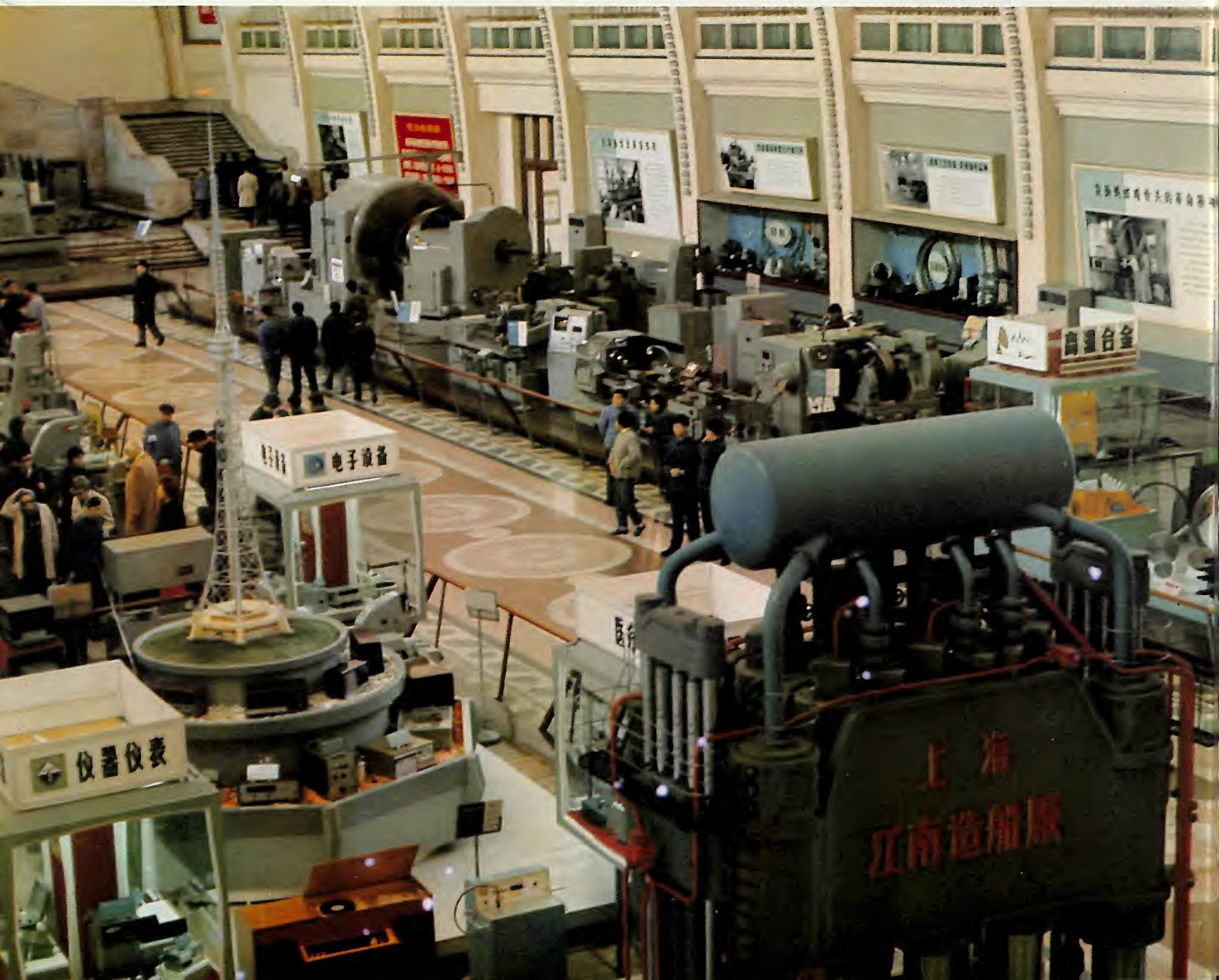


Television is used in the textile industry.



A precision grinder made in the Shanghai Machine-Tools Plant.

Some of the machines displayed at the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition.





The Nanking Yangtze River Bridge built during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.



Outside the new railway station.

Right: Trucks made in the Nanking Motor Vehicle Plant.

Far right: Hsu Chin-yu (centre), a former cart-puller, is now vice-chairman of the Nanking Truck Transport Company.

Changes in Nanking's Transport

Article by Hsu Chin-yu, worker in the
Nanking Truck Transport Company
Photographs by Wang Fu-tsun and Tseng
Hsiang-min

ANTONIONI'S reactionary documentary *China* seeks to nullify the progress made in Nanking since Liberation. Transport and communication received Antonioni's special attention. In his film, the Nanking Yangtze River Bridge wobbles from side to side and transport is done by handcarts. He tries to tell people the present is worse than the past.

However, facts cannot be denied. I am well acquainted with Nanking and know what the old days were like. I was then a cart-puller. My family used to live in Huaian County, northern Kiangsu Province. Thirty years ago, we were so hard pressed by the landlord that father went to Nanking as a rickshaw puller. It was hard for us to make ends meet. Nanking was then the "capital" of the Kuomintang reactionary government. Transport was backward. There were only a few paved roads. The cars and trucks and their spare-parts were

all imported. On the eve of Liberation in 1949, there were only a dozen rickety buses of different make. The river docks and railway stations were also in disrepair.

During the 25 years since Liberation, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, transport in Nanking in common with other enterprises, has scored significant success. The length of asphalt roads and the capacity of the railways, highways and river and air transport have increased by dozens to more than 100 times. Work at the docks is largely mechanized. The Nanking Yangtze River Bridge, completed in 1969, has further boosted the development of transport. In 1958 Nanking made its first truck. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution we succeeded in making the Nanking bus and truck, and passenger ships and barges. Now there are 20 motor vehicle plants, repair works and dockyards.

We transport workers are masters of New China. Our political status and working conditions have undergone fundamental changes. During the fifties, we disposed of the 8,000 rick-

shaws left over from the old society. After 1960 trucks took place of the horse-carts in my transport team. All of us became truck drivers, repairmen or staff members. Since 1970 I have been vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of our company. What I have witnessed is a flat refutation to Antonioni's distortions.

Antonioni spent three hours at People's Square in downtown Nanking. He trained his camera for minutes on end on a cart-puller to vilify China's transport workers. In his narration, he mumbled, "People's Square is the major square in Nanking. Here we show scenes of routine hard labour." Actually, old transport means are being replaced by motorized ones. There are still a small number of handcarts and pedicabs which are used exclusively for short distances and deliveries in lanes and alleys. The goods they handle are less than one per cent of the total. Antonioni closed his eyes to the buses and trolley-buses passing People's Square by the dozens in every minute but has made a mountain out of a mole hill of this "one per cent". This only gives the lie to his vicious intention.



Making Progress Every Day

Article by Shih Li-li, member of the Little Red
Guards Propaganda Team of Nanking
Photographs by Wang Fu-tsun and Tseng
Hsiang-min

I am a member of the Little Red Guards (a mass organization of youngsters in China's primary schools). I was infuriated to see many scenes uglifying Chinese children in Antonioni's film *China*.

During a scene of children in the kindergarten of Peking No. 3 Cotton Mill, the narrator says, "They are so attractive as to make people forget that almost all the songs they sing are political." In Nanking, Antonioni took many shots distorting students of middle and primary schools as well as children in kindergartens. How vicious he is!

Under the care of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, we Chinese children are growing up healthy and happy. We don't have to worry about food or clothing. We study and train in very good conditions provided by the state so that we can develop morally, intellectually and physically. For example, our Little Red Guards propaganda teams in Nanking were formed during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In school, we study hard for the revolution. After classes or on holidays, our teams often go to factories, the countryside and to P.L.A. units where we work and are educated. We have created some songs, dances and other programmes about our daily life. Our performances are appreciated by our audiences who praise us for propagating Mao Tsetung Thought.

Though we live in the new society and have not suffered any hardships, we know about the evils of the old society too. My grandfather became a child labourer when he was only eleven. Often beaten and cursed by the boss, even after he grew up he still could not earn enough to eat and support his family. He had to sell his third daughter, who was less than ten years old, as a childbride. Unable to bear her in-laws' abuse, she jumped into a river and drowned.

We sing the praise of Chairman Mao, the Communist Party and socialism from the bottom of our hearts. We study with a clear purpose. Everyone chooses his favourite games. This, of course, would never please Antonioni. He would never be able to understand. However, nothing can shake the determination of our Little Red Guards. Please listen to our song:

*Little Red Guards have red hearts,
Loyal to the people and the Party.
Study well and make progress everyday.
Learn earnestly for the revolution.
Study well and make progress everyday.
Become workers, peasants and soldiers when we
grow up.*



Learning under the teacher's guidance.

A performance.





A Little Red Guard of a propaganda team singing selections from *The White-Haired Girl*, one of the model revolutionary theatrical works.

Children in a neighbourhood kindergarten of Wulaochun.



Listening to a worker's recalling his sufferings in the old society.





People's Avenue, Soochow.

New Life of An Old City

Article by Hua Lin-sen, worker of the Soochow Changfeng Machinery Plant
Photographs by Wang Fu-tsun, Tseng Hsiang-min and Sha Jen-wen

FAMOUS for its scenic beauty, Soochow lies in the water country of southern Kiangsu Province. It is now a socialist city with rising industries. However, in his anti-China film *China*, Antonioni describes it as a shabby old city showing "little difference from what it was at the time of its distant origin". This is one of his despicable tricks.

Soochow is an ancient city with a long history. As the Chinese say-

ing goes, "There is paradise above, and Soochow and Hangchow below." But before Liberation, the delicate gardens and the uniquely-styled buildings in their walled courtyards were occupied by a handful of landlords, bureaucrats and capitalists. Infested with tea-shops, taverns, opium dens and brothels, the city was indeed a paradise for these bloodsuckers. They wallowed in luxury and dissipation while the working people starved and lived in dire poverty. Many of the craftsmen became destitute and had to leave their homes. To them, Soochow at that time was a hell on earth.

Soochow before Liberation was a typical consumer city. Handicraft

Women crew members of a navigation fleet.



Sandalwood folding fans, a traditional handicraft, has raised its output a 100 times as compared with the pre-Liberation figure.



workshops accounted for 95 per cent of the city's industry. It had only 13 factories that employed more than 100 workers each. Handicraft arts, which had gradually developed since the Tang (A.D. 618-907) and Sung (A.D. 960-1279) Dynasties, had fallen into utter decline by the eve of Liberation.

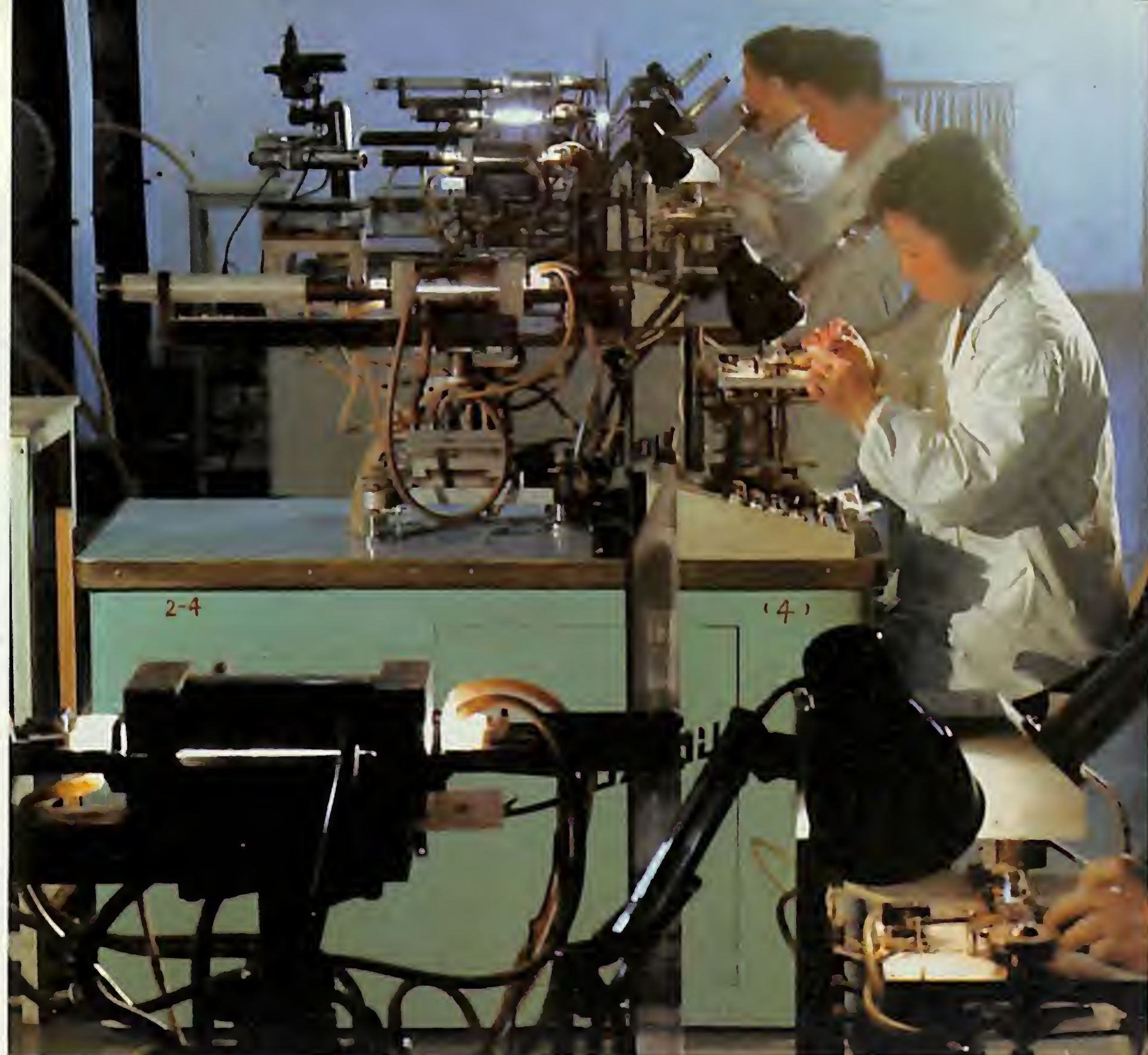
Today, the city has more than 400 factories exceeding more than 100 workers each. The Soochow Iron and Steel Mill was built during the Big Leap Forward in 1958. Previously, no iron was produced in the city. The Soochow Machine Tools Plant, formerly a repair and assembly shop, was expanded into a modern factory during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. It can now turn out universal milling machines, large vertical lathes and planers. Thanks to the joint efforts of the veteran workers and worker-students just graduated from college, the Changfeng Machinery Plant succeeded in trial-producing a numerical-controlled wire-electrode cutting machine in 1972, marking a new technical level in the manufacture of high-precision machine tools.

Traditional handicrafts have come out of the individual households and have been organized into collectives. Most of their products are now machine-made. Output and quality show marked improvement. Some of the long-famous handicrafts are still made by hand but new techniques have been introduced. This has made them more exquisite and better able to express the ideas and feelings of the modern age. The famous Soochow embroidery now employs more than 40 types of stitches. Double-sided embroidery is one of their new creations. So finely done are the vivid designs on both sides of the silk fabric that no difference between them is distinguishable. The output of the beautifully-carved sandalwood fans is 100 times that of before Liberation. Traditional musical instruments, formerly low pitched and soft, now can resound with the soaring determination and revolutionary heroism of the working people. The popularization of the model revolutionary theatrical works has greatly accelerated this progress.

In the course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the city's industry developed rapidly. The total output value of industry in 1973 was 29 times that of 1949. Modern industry in the city includes metallurgy, coal, electricity, machine-building, electronics and chemicals. The city also turns out meters and instruments, textiles, and a host of consumer goods.

There was no tap water, paved roads, buses or a single modern bridge in the past. Today water mains reach every part of the city proper. Asphalt roads have replaced the cobblestone streets. More than a dozen bus lines serve from morning till night. People who lived under bridges or in low, dark thatched huts before Liberation now have moved to the newly-built residential districts. Ancient relics and historic sites have been well preserved and repaired. The beautiful architecture of early dynasties in lovely gardens, once converted by the Kuomintang scoundrels into offices and stables and ruined, now, after renovation, glow with greater splendor than in the past. The gardens today are popular parks.

The tremendous changes taking place in Soochow are a crushing refutation of Antonioni's lies and slanders. China is still a developing socialist country. Although Soochow, like other places in China, has made brilliant achievements in its socialist construction, we do not try to hide the fact that the city still has shortcomings. There are still backward aspects, and we must continue the revolution. But we certainly have more than enough evidence already to thoroughly refute the anti-China slanders of "friends" like Antonioni.



Laser perforating in the Soochow Clock and Watch Elements Factory.

The Soochow Television Plant built during the Cultural Revolution.



One of the newly-built workers' housing districts.



Women workers swimming in the vicinity of the Jade Belt Bridge.





"Iron girls". They made outstanding contributions to the construction of water conservancy works and building the new countryside.

A section of the 1,500-kilometre Red Flag Canal built by the Linhsien people through their own efforts.



Article by Ma Yu-chin, Chairman of the Association of the Former Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants
Photographs by Chang Yun-lei and Wang Teh-ying

OUR Linhsien County, located in the foothills of the Taihang Mountains, seriously lacked water in the past. Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the cadres and masses since Liberation, and especially since 1958, have brought into full play the superiority of the people's communes and raised the fighting slogan, "Rearrange the mountains and rivers of Linhsien County." The 1,500-kilometre Red Flag Canal was built after ten years' hard struggle (1960-69).

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution,



Jentsun Village, Linhsien County. In his anti-China film *China*, Antonioni described this as an "abandoned, desolate place".

A Prosperous Socialist Rural Scene

Young readers.



The primary school of Tatsaiyuan brigade, Chengkuan commune. In his film, Antonioni claimed a deserted house was the school.





Leading members of the county and commune administration often take part in physical labour.



Wang Shih-tsun, (right) Labour Model in building the Red Flag Canal, now is busy with a new construction project.



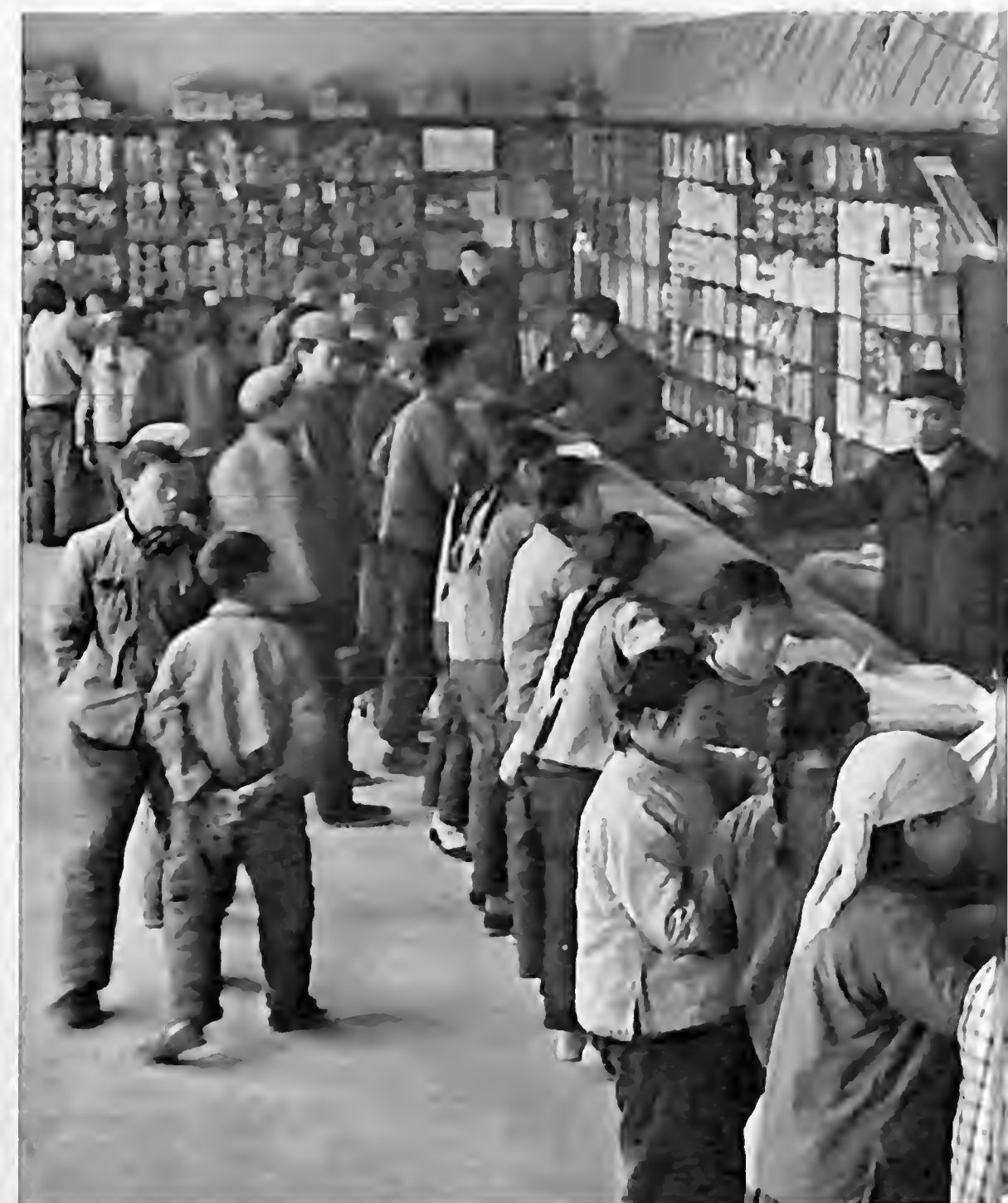
Spring ploughing.

started in 1966, brought great encouragement to the Linhsien people. They speeded up construction of the canal. The completion of the Red Flag Canal has made the irrigated acreage shoot up from 800 hectares before Liberation to 40,000. Grain output has jumped from 0.75 ton per hectare to 3.9. The county used to depend on the state for 10,000 tons of grain every year, now it sells the state 20,000 tons of grain annually. Ninety-five per cent of the communes and brigades now have grain reserves. People's lives are getting better and better.

For example, take the Tatsaiyuan Production Brigade which Antonioni visited. Before Liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants here lived in an abyss of untold sufferings. In the 1942 famine 73 families were reduced to beggary and 21 persons died of hunger.

Today the former poor and lower-middle peasants have become masters of their own destiny under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. Warmly responding to Chairman Mao's great call: "Get organized," they progressed from working individually to mutual-aid teams, to co-operatives, to people's communes. Agriculture production has risen year by year and livelihoods have improved considerably. Since 1958, new houses totalling 1,100 rooms have been built. The brigade has set up a primary school and a middle school and instituted the co-operative medical service. All households without exception have grain reserves, and more than 60 per cent of them have bank savings. The brigade is now a lively thriving place, typical of the new socialist countryside.

In his anti-China film *China*, Antonioni



Every commune in Linhsien County has its own store.

represented our new socialist villages in Linhsien County as desolate and backward, like the ones in the old society, and said in his narration, "This is China's first socialist hill county!"

Antonioni stayed in Linhsien County three and a half days. He ignored the tremendous achievements made by the people in carrying out Chairman Mao's principle of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle", and deliberately concentrated his camera on the few backward vestiges still remaining. Nothing of the busy motor traffic on the highways but only ox-carts and wheelbarrows. None of the tractors working in the fields, but only a donkey pulling a stone roller. No vigorous cheerful scenes of collective labour, instead a few old people and a sick woman. The people of Linhsien were highly indignant at his cheap chicanery.

The primary school of the Tatsaiyuan brigade has 356 teachers and pupils and 35 classrooms. The school buildings are tidy and spacious. Located on the east side of a street, the school has a sign at its entrance inscribed "Tatsaiyuan Primary School". Instead of taking shots of the school itself, Antonioni suddenly appeared when a number of pupils were playing or reading after class in front of an old house across the street, and devoted long footage to this scene. He had the impudence to say in his narration, "This is the village school."

Antonioni also visited the Jentsun People's Commune through which the trunk of the Red Flag Canal runs. Reservoirs, ponds and pumping stations have been built to form an irrigation network. The commune has 26 times as much irrigated land as in pre-Liberation days. Formerly it lacked grain. It now has a surplus.



Commune members, Jentsun Village.

It has also made excellent progress in forestry, livestock breeding and sideline occupations.

Antonioni did not film any of this but sought out and filmed dilapidated walls and old blackboard newspapers. Local cadres and people asked him, "Why film out-of-date blackboard newspapers instead of our current ones?" He pretended to apologize, and said, "Sorry, we'll certainly cut those shots out when we go back." But he did nothing the sort. He used them all, adding a commentary that this socialist village

is an "abandoned, desolate place".

Antonioni in no way represents the Italian people. Many of them who visited Linhsien expressed their friendly feelings. His efforts to besmirch China's achievements in socialist revolution and construction serve only the imperialists, especially the social-imperialists. But the truth will prevail, and the Chinese people will steadfastly and courageously continue forward along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Not resting on their laurels, the people of Linhsien County are engaged in another battle which will further control water resources and create more arable land.





A new generation is maturing steadily.



Hsieh Hsi-mei chats with her colleagues. After becoming the deputy secretary of the Communist Youth League committee of Honan Province she continues to participate in the labour.



They Settle Down in the Rural Areas To Make Revolution

Article and photographs by Chang Yun-lei and Wang Teh-ying

IN the last ten years and more, several groups of educated youth have settled down in the Kuangkuo-Tienti-Ta-Yu-Tsowei (meaning one can develop his talents to the full in the vast countryside) People's Commune in Chiah sien County, Honan Province. They came from cities or had returned home after graduation. Cared for by the Party and commune members of poor and lower-middle peasant origin, they have matured in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

Hsieh Hsi-mei, of Chengchow, settled down in the commune in 1958. Chairman Mao urges of us to "become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture". Accordingly, she made up her mind to become a new-type commune member. She takes



Tu Yin-ti criticizes Lin Piao's slander against the settling of the educated youth in the mountainous areas and in the countryside.



The commune runs its own farming college. The teacher is lecturing on the use of acupuncture in veterinary medicine.



Kuo Hsin-fang and other educated youth have joined veteran commune members in scientific experimental groups. They have succeeded in growing water lettuce, a species introduced from the south.



A teacher (right) of the administrative region's Party school conducts a class on Marx's *Critique of the Gotha Programme*.

Chen Min-cheng cheerfully totes liquid manure. His world outlook has improved remarkably in the three years he's been in the countryside.



the former poor and lower-middle peasants as her teachers. In the past five years she has learned not only their high moral standards, but also how to plough, level land, thresh and do other farm work, as well. Commune members praise her as "a good successor of the poor and lower-middle peasants".

The southern part of the commune is near the Juho River. It was sandy and full of stones before. To improve it the educated youth and the commune members fought for two springs and winters. They replaced the stones, which were a third of a metre deep, with good soil which they carried from several hundred metres away. The river bank, barren for centuries, has become fertile cropland. They plant rice, rape and peanuts and get good harvests. Over 400 *mu* have been planted with trees.

Lu Chung-yang returned to his home village after graduation in 1958. He has actively participated in labour and earnestly studies Chairman Mao's works. He understands that the aim of study is not to become an official but to serve the revolution. In 1970, on the recommendation of the commune members, he became a student in Tsinghua University in Peking. After graduation he returned home and joined in socialist construction. Though he is now first secretary of the commune Party committee, he still works in the fields with the other commune members.

Young people like Lu are powerful refutations of the reactionary fallacies advocated by Lin Piao and Confucius. "This year is the 55th anniversary of the May 4th Movement," they said. "In 1939, to commemorate the movement, Chairman Mao published *The Orientation of the Youth Movement*. In this work he pointed out, 'Our young intellectuals and students must go among the workers and peasants.' But, for two thousand years men like Confucius and Lin Piao prated, 'He who excels in learning can be an official', and 'the aristocracy are wise and the people are stupid'. More recently, Lin Piao claim-



Lu Chung-yang (right), one of the first to return to his village after graduation, and now the first secretary of the Party committee of the commune, pays great attention to the development of the young people.

ed the 'settling of educated youth in the countryside is reform through forced labour in a disguised form'.

"Lin Piao peddled Confucius' reactionary thinking, slandered the settling of educated youth in the countryside, and opposed their integration with the workers and peasants. He wanted to lead the young people astray and turn them into his tools for restoring capitalism in China. But he could not deceive us."

The educated youth in this commune have increased from 32 in 1955 to over 900 today. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, these young people study conscientiously the works of Marx, Engles, Lenin and Stalin, and Chairman Mao's writings. They work hard, modestly accept re-education by the former poor and lower-middle peasants, and grow up rapidly in the struggle in the rural areas.



Barefoot doctor Wu Yu-mei also works in the fields when not engaged in the prevention and treatment of illness.

Wang Hua-chih, brigade accountant, is frequently praised by the commune members of poor and lower-middle peasant origin.



Jubilant North Tibet Grassland

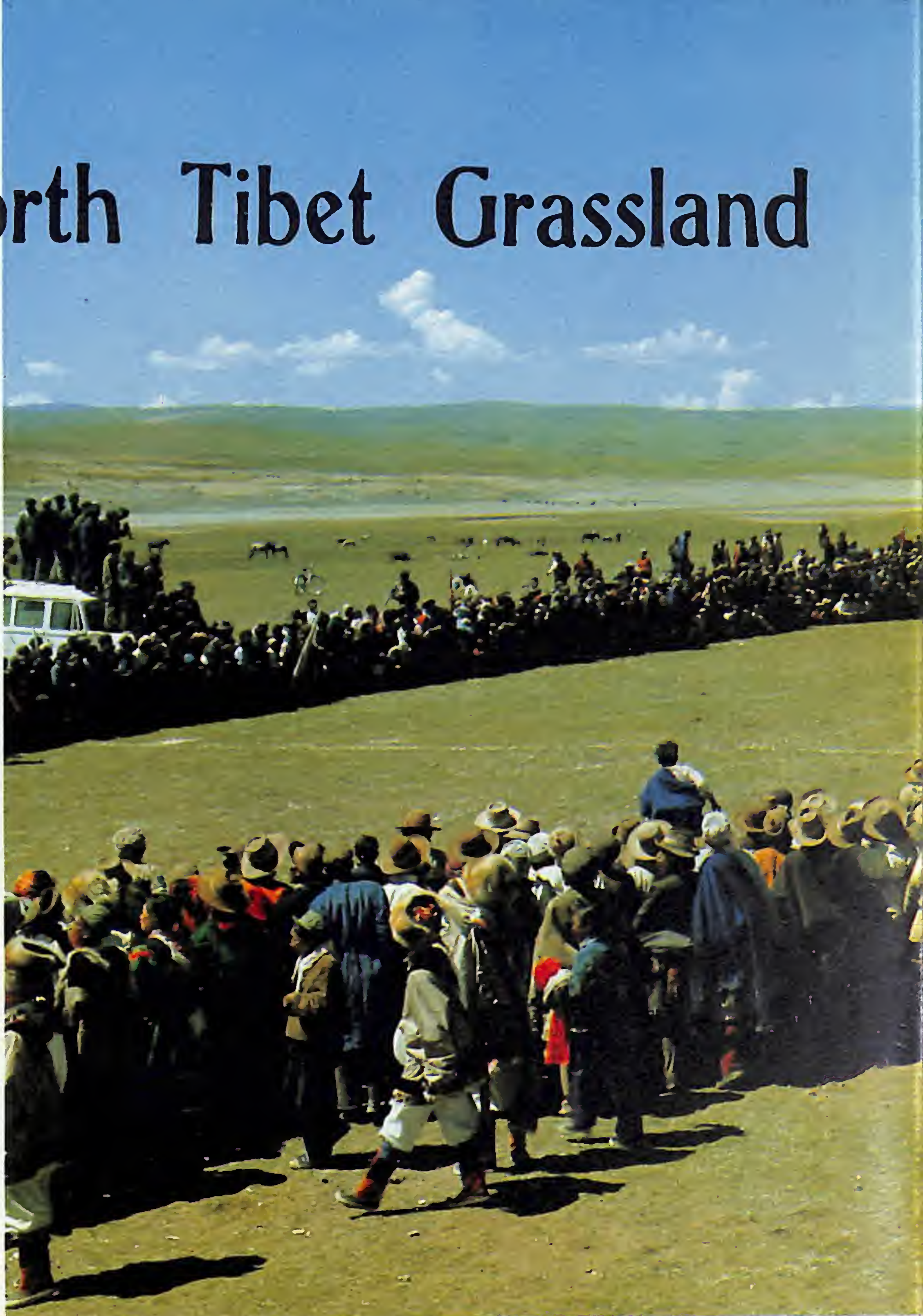
Photographs by Li Chun, Li
Mao-tsai and Li Chen-ting

EVERY year in summer, when the grass is lush and the cattle and sheep grow fat, "Tazug" games are held on the grasslands of north Tibet to celebrate. "Tazug" in Tibetan meaning "horse race", and is the herdsmen's favourite traditional sport.

The events include the usual flat races, "walking" horse matches, and picking up *hata*s (silk scarves) at a full gallop, plus such new contests as shooting on horseback and live ammunition practice by the militia. In addition there are performances of new music and dances by theatrical troupes. The "Tazug" has a varied and interesting fare.

Throngs of herdsmen sit in circles on the green grassland, with thermos bottles, buttered tea, *chingko* wine and various kinds of food before them. They never dreamed of such tea parties in the old serfdom days. Sodnamdoje, an emancipated serf says, "Before the Democratic Reform, the tribal headmen and the reactionary 'living buddhas' controlled the 'Tazug' games and extorted money from herdsmen in the fete's name. If anyone showed up with a fine horse, they would soon find a way to get their hands on it. They put up tents where they drank and caroused. Any serf who dared pass before them was whipped or thrown into jail. The new society compared with the old is really the difference between heaven and hell!"

Today, the emancipated serfs are masters of the country. The "Tazug" games have become a people's fair of entertainment and sports.



Horse race.



Picking up
the *hata*.



A dance.



Young readers.

Time for but-
tered tea.





Nguyen Thi Dinh, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, Chairman of the South Viet Nam Women's Union for Liberation and Deputy Commander of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces, arrived in Peking on May 3 for a friendly visit to China as head of the Delegation of the South Viet Nam Women's Union for Liberation.

Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, Wang Hung-wen, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Chiang Ching and Chi Teng-kuei, Members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on May 5 met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the Delegation of the South Viet Nam Women's Union for Liberation.



More than 1,000 women from all walks of life in Peking held a grand rally on May 6 to warmly welcome the Delegation of the South Viet Nam Women's Union for Liberation. Head of the delegation Nguyen Thi Dinh speaking at the rally.

Important Events

The Delegation of the Consultative Assembly of the Yemen Arab Republic led by Speaker Abdulla Ben Hussein al Ahmar paid a friendly visit to China from April 28 to May 9 at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress.

Chu Teh, Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and Hsu Hsiang-chien and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Vice-Chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee on April 29 met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with members of the delegation led by Speaker Ahmar.



An air transport agreement between the People's Republic of China and Japan was signed in Peking on April 20.

Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Liao Cheng-chih, President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, attended the signing ceremony.

The agreement was signed by Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Japanese Ambassador to China Heishiro Ogawa on behalf of their respective governments.

The National Men's Basketball Delegation of the Philippines led by Eduardo Romualdez, with Gonzalo Puyat II as deputy leader, visited Peking in March. A friendly match between the National Men's Basketball Team of the Philippines and the Chinese National Men's Basketball Team in the Capital Gymnasium of Peking.



Philippine athlete and Chinese player exchange souvenirs before a match.

Friendship, Competition

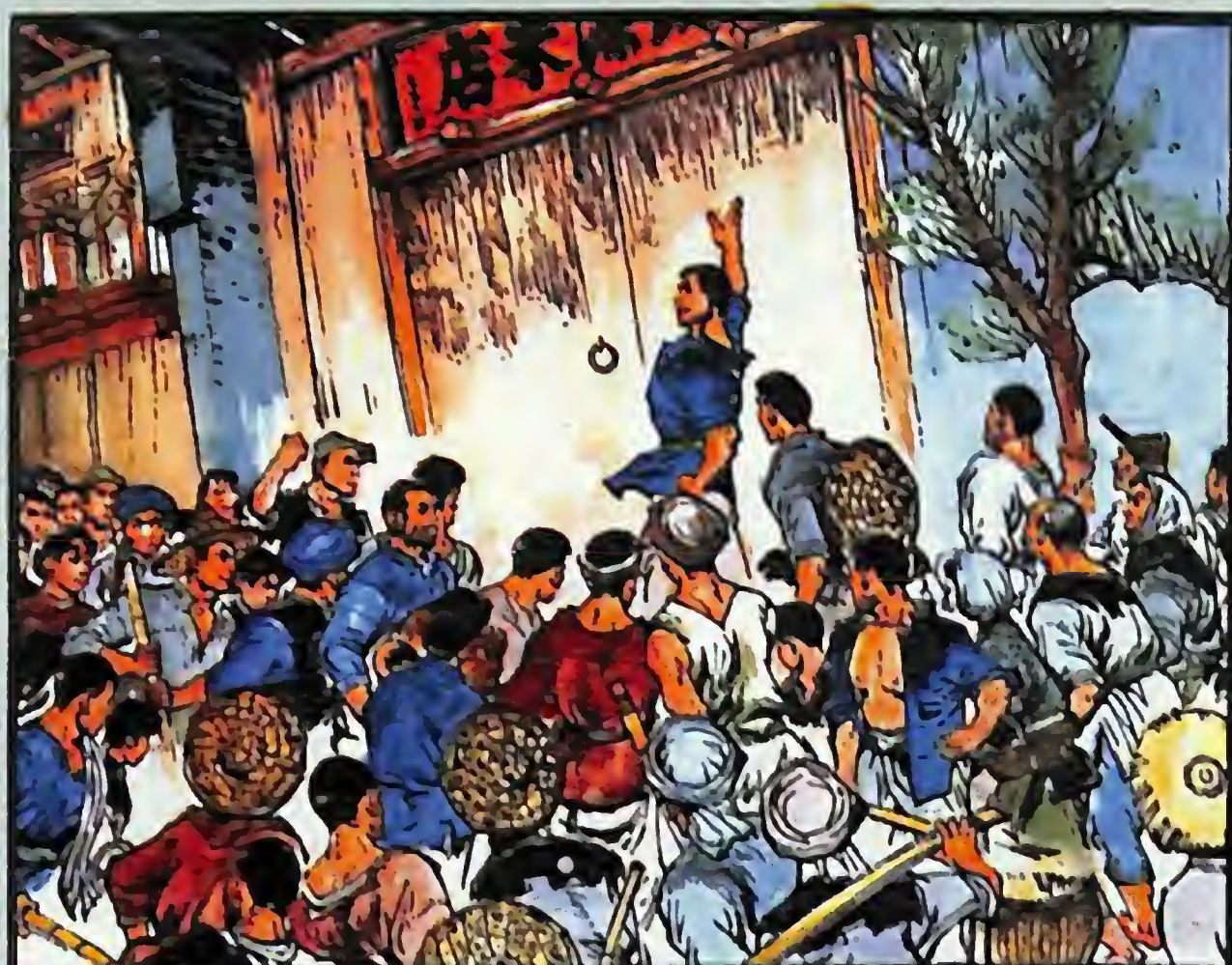


The Thai Men's and Women's Basketball Teams headed by Anu Romayanon arrived in Peking on April 9. In the evening of April 11, Chinese and Thai men's and women's teams played friendly matches in the Capital Gymnasium. A warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed. Picture: A friendly match between the Chinese and Thai women's teams.

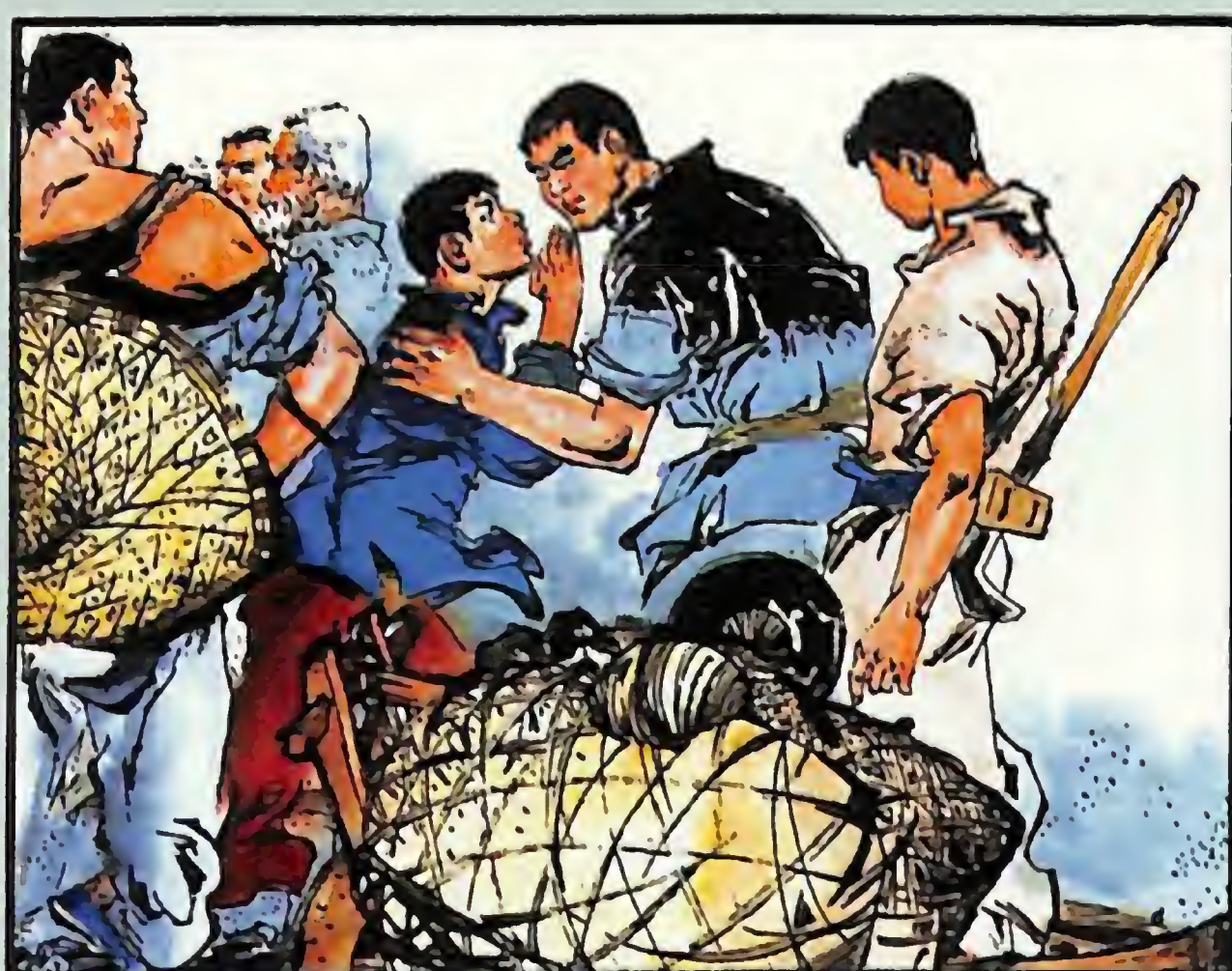
A group photo of the Chinese and Thai basketball players.



Sparkling Red Star



43 One afternoon, a big crowd gathered outside the rice shop. The door was shut tight. "What a cruel dog! That manager is hoarding rice," a rickshaw puller said angrily. "We must force him to sell according to the market price." I hoped they would break in and share the rice out.



44 I elbowed my way through the crowd. "Go to the back door. They are unloading rice there," I whispered to the puller. He gave me a nod and led everyone quickly to the rear of the shop, by the river.



45 Squawking in alarm, Shen the manager spread himself over the rice bags. People turned a deaf ear and swarmed on to the boat. There were too many of them, and the see-sawing craft tipped Shen into the drink. I was delighted. I hoped he'd drown. "That will teach you to put sand in the rice and hoard!"



46 The crowd swept back to the front door of the shop. "Here come the police!" someone cried. "Who's responsible for this riot!" the police chief demanded savagely. Through a little window in the door, Shen pointed at the rickshaw puller. "Grab him! He's the bandit leading the grain-snatchers!"



47 "Arrest him!" the chief ordered. Jumping on to the front steps, the puller shouted, "The man who hoards rice doesn't break the law, but we who want to buy are criminals. Is that fair?" "No!" roared the crowd.



48 The chief pulled out his pistol and aimed at the puller. The poor woman who had come earlier to the shop for rice, dashed forward and covered him with her body, her baby in her arms. She shouted, "Stop! He's a good man."



49 A shot rang out. The bullet hit the baby. The crowd, seething with fury, moved towards the police chief. The manager quickly opened the door and pulled him in.



52 Later, Shen told me to help Hu Han-san to the western room. He was so drunk his eyes were bloodshot. He stared at me balefully. "What's your name?" I invented one he wouldn't know. "Kuo Chen-shan."



50 Some days later, Shen the manager prepared a feast. The police chief arrived first and said to Shen, "I've invited a very wealthy man. He owns nearly a thousand *mu* of good land and collects thousands of tons of grain as rent annually. He's the head of local public security corps as well. If you can hook up with him, you'll make a fortune." "Thank you for your concern, old brother," the manager said obsequiously.



53 "You're not a local boy?" he asked when we reached the room. "You're drunk", I said. "I'll get you some hot water." I picked up a kettle and went out. "Revenge!" The word flashed in my mind.



51 "The guest is here!" "Please, please come in!" To the accompaniment of much servile greeting, a man entered. Shen ordered me to serve him tea and cigarettes. I was stunned when I recognized him. "Hu Han-san, you filthy landlord!" I cursed him under my breath and left the room.



54 I went into the kitchen. There, beside the stove, was an axe. That would be my weapon. "When he falls asleep, two blows with this will send him back to his ancestors!" I hid the axe behind the door, filled the kettle and returned.

(To be continued)

Profound Friendship in the Asian Table Tennis World



Enthusiastic spectators watch the finals of women's singles.



Chinese and Korean players chat at a cocktail party.

Chinese player (right), an athlete from the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam (2nd left) and players from the Republic of South Viet Nam talk over their militant friendship.



Li Fu-jung (right) and Chang Hsieh-lin (centre) meet again with Ito Shigeo (left), veteran Japanese player, and others.



The 2nd Asian Table Tennis Championships was held at the Yokohama Cultural Gymnasium in Japan. Scene of men's and women's team events.

THE 2nd Asian Table Tennis Championships was held in April in Japan's Yokohama. In addition to 28 Asian countries and regions, the neighbouring Oceanic countries of Australia and New Zealand also took part. The meet demonstrated the vigorous development of Asian table tennis and added a new chapter to the annals of friendship and unity among the peoples and table tennis players of the various countries and regions in Asia and Oceania.

Since the establishment of the Asian Table Tennis Union and the holding of the 1st Asian Table Tennis Championships, a new spirit of putting friendship before competition has been developing in the Asian table tennis world. Through these meets many players, new or old hands, have come to realize that friendship is more precious than championship.

"The results of the matches stay only for the moment, but friendship will live in our hearts forever," they say.

The 2nd Asian Table Tennis Championships was a review of the forces of Asian table tennis world. The competitors displayed a greater variety of strokes and a higher level of skills than those seen in the 1st Asian Table Tennis games. 35 junior players from 13 countries and regions also took part. These vigorous youngsters promise bright prospects for Asian table tennis.

During the matches, the Second A.T.T.U. Congress was held. It admitted to membership the table tennis associations of the Philippines and the United Arab Emirates, and decided that the 3rd A.T.T.C. will be held in Pyongyang in 1976.

Sportsmen of Laos (Patriotic Front) and Palestine from the front of anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle congratulate the triumphant close of the 2nd A.T.T.C.



Players from China and Cyprus exchange team banners.



Profound Friendship in the Asian Table Tennis World



Chinese player Chang Li presents an orange to Sachiko Yokota, and congratulates the Japanese team on winning the women's title.



Finals of men's team event. The Chinese team beat the Japanese team 5:3.

Hsu Yin-sheng, head of the Chinese Table Tennis Delegation, chats with Amir Abbas Amin, head of the Iranian Table Tennis Delegation.



Li Fu-jung (left), coach and deputy head of the Chinese Table Tennis Delegation, chats with players from the United Arab Emirates, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Pakistan.



Memorial Service for Mr. Fu Tso-yi



The late Mr. Fu Tso-yi.

FU Tso-yi, Vice-Chairman of the Fourth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council and Deputy to the Third National People's Congress, died of illness in Peking on April 19, 1974, at the age of 79.

A memorial service for Mr. Fu Tso-yi was held on April 23 in the auditorium of the Papaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries.

Our great leader Chairman Mao sent a wreath, and wreaths were sent by Party and state leaders Tung Pi-wu, Soong Ching Ling, Chu Teh, Chou En-lai, Wang Hung-wen, Kang Sheng, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching, Liu Po-cheng, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen and Kuo Mo-jo. The departments concerned also sent wreaths.

Attending the memorial service were Party and state leaders Chou En-lai, Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Hsi-lien, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Li Fu-chun, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme and Chou Chien-jen and Vice-Chairmen of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee Shen Yen-ping and Hsu Teh-heng. They expressed deep sympathy for Liu Yun-sheng, widow of the late Mr. Fu Tso-yi, and their children Fu Tung and Fu Heng.

The meeting was presided over by Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Premier of the State Council and Chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee. A memorial speech was delivered by Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee and Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council.

He said, "We mourn for Mr. Fu Tso-yi in deep grief.

"Mr. Fu Tso-yi, a native of Linyi County, Shansi Province, led his units in the resistance against the Japanese invasion along the Great Wall in 1933 and in Suiyuan in 1936, and in the War of Resistance in 1937 fighting against Japanese imperialist aggression. In January 1949, Mr. Fu Tso-yi revolted and came over with the units under his command, making important contributions to the peaceful liberation of Peiping and Suiyuan.

"After he came over and joined the revolution, Mr. Fu Tso-yi served successively as Delegate to the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Member of the Central People's Government Council, Member and Standing Committee Member of the First, the Second and the Third National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C., Deputy to the First and the Second National People's Congress, Minister of Water Conservancy and

Minister of Water Conservancy and Power."

"In the past 20 years and more," he continued, "Mr. Fu Tso-yi cherished a strong love for the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and the socialist motherland and supported the Chinese Communist Party. He studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and took an active part in socialist revolution and construction. He supported the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

"In the past 20 years and more, Mr. Fu Tso-yi was concerned with the unification of the motherland and with his friends and compatriots in Taiwan Province. He longed for an early liberation of Taiwan Province and its return to the embrace of the motherland. Mr. Fu Tso-yi dedicated himself to the struggle to liberate China's sacred territory Taiwan Province.

"Mr. Fu Tso-yi has departed from us forever. We must turn our grief into strength, work and study hard. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we will unite and strive to carry through to the end the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, to build a prosperous and mighty socialist China, to oppose the aggressive schemes of imperialism and social-imperialism and to accomplish the sacred task of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland."

Attending the memorial meeting were leading members of departments concerned and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Members of the Standing Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, Members of the National Defence Council and personages from various circles and friends of the late Mr. Fu Tso-yi.

Representatives of the cadres and masses of the departments concerned also attended the meeting.



On April 23, a ceremony was held at the auditorium of the Papaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries to pay last respects to Mr. Fu Tso-yi. The meeting was presided over by Premier Chou En-lai. A memorial speech was delivered by Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying.

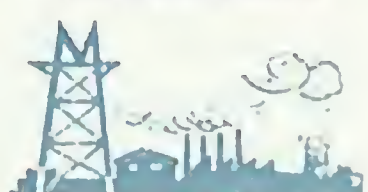


The Hsiangtung Canal

Cutting across Yunhsiao and Tungshan Counties in Fukien Province, the 85 km-long Hsiangtung Canal stretches to Tungshan Island off the coast. It was built in two years during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Yunhsiao County, a mountainous area near the sea, was frequently hit by drought and flood. Tungshan County was often drought-stricken in spring and summer. Hsiangtung Canal now enables the two counties to divert water from the Changkiang River and irrigate 230,000 *mu* of fields, 70-80 per cent of their arable land.

Economic Construction



Criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius Promotes Industrial Production

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Shengyang Heavy Machinery Plant fulfilled its state quotas for five years running. It made 250 special sets of equipment and refashioned 100. About 100 kinds of cutters have been renovated and popularized. Inspired by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, it has overfulfilled the first quarter of this year's plan by 40 per cent. In the picture, workers of the riveting and welding shop are processing the drums of ball mills.



National Swimming Championships

The 1974 National Swimming Championships were held in Maoming, Kwangtung Province, in April. There were 452 swimmers from 24 provincial, municipal and autonomous regional teams plus a P.L.A. team. Most were junior class. Though they have been training only a short time, they have made rapid progress.

Thirteen national records were broken by 17 swimmers and 14 national junior records were improved by 25 junior swimmers. Among them 12 juniors were also national record breakers. The rapid progress of the juniors is a characteristic of China's swimming.

Left: During the meet.

Centre: Girls from Shanghai and other places exchange experience.

Right: Tsao Han-ming from Kwangtung broke the national 400 metres freestyle record with a time of 4 minutes 27 seconds.



Chinese-Style Wrestling Matches

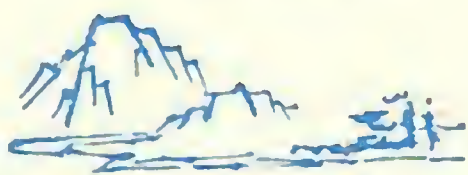
Chinese-style wrestling was added as an event to the Fourth Peking Municipal Games held in April this year. Many of the 156 wrestlers are well-known and had previously taken part in national championship matches. But a number of them are newcomers. All displayed the spirit of "friendship first, competition second". Many cheerfully took on more powerful opponents. Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the ancient sport has changed radically.

Chinese-style wrestling is conducted on straw-mats. A point is gained each time an opponent is forced to touch the mat with any part of his body, above his knee. Whoever forces his opponent to touch the mat with three parts of his body simultaneously wins the match. The Chinese sport differs from freestyle and Greco-Roman wrestling as well as from jujitsu. The wrestlers do not roll over each other on the ground. There are three bouts to a match. Each lasts three minutes.

Sports

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An Expert in Raising Tung Oil Trees

Peng Tu-yuan is a commune member of Tuchia nationality in the Yehtsa brigade, Paoching County in the Tuchia-Miao Autonomous Chou, western Hunan Province. For 18 years, he has been raising tung oil trees and making scientific experiments together with other members of the brigade. They call him their "local expert". He introduced a fine variety called *putao* which bore more seed than the native tree. But the new variety had short trunks, and so grain could not be planted between their rows.

Despite the scoffing of conservative types, Peng grafted the local tall tung oil trees onto the *putao* stock. After repeated experiments, he succeeded. Later he developed 12 new fine varieties. The new groves have expanded to include 50,000 trees and the brigade's tung-oil output has increased three fold.

Top: Peng Tu-yuan (right) gives some pointers on tung oil trees.
Upper: Yehtsa brigade's bumper harvest of tung oil seeds.

More Vegetables on the Tibet Plateau

Fresh vegetables are supplied even in mid-winter in Lhasa, Tibet Autonomous Region, 4,000 metres above sea level.

The "July 1" Experimental Farm attached to the Tibet Agricultural Scientific Research Institute, taking advantage of the prolonged sunshine and the powerful solar radiant energy on the high plateau, has built 350 solar-heated hot-houses for growing vegetables. Both the leafy and fruit vegetables are growing well.

Before the Democratic Reform of 1959, under the rule of the reactionary serf owners, the few vegetables which grew here were enjoyed only by the three great estate-owners. Now the farm produces about 30 varieties which are consumed by all the local people. Its 1973 output was 800 tons.

Upper right: The solar-heated hot-houses of the "July 1" Experimental Farm.
Right: Nurturing vegetable seedlings.



Cultural Relics

Fragments of "Yen Tzu's Annals" Unearthed

Many bamboo strips were excavated in April, 1972, from two Western Han tombs in Linyi County, Shantung Province. Among them were fragments of *Yen Tzu's Annals*, completed in the Warring States Period. This copy, made in the Western Han Dynasty, had never been seen before.

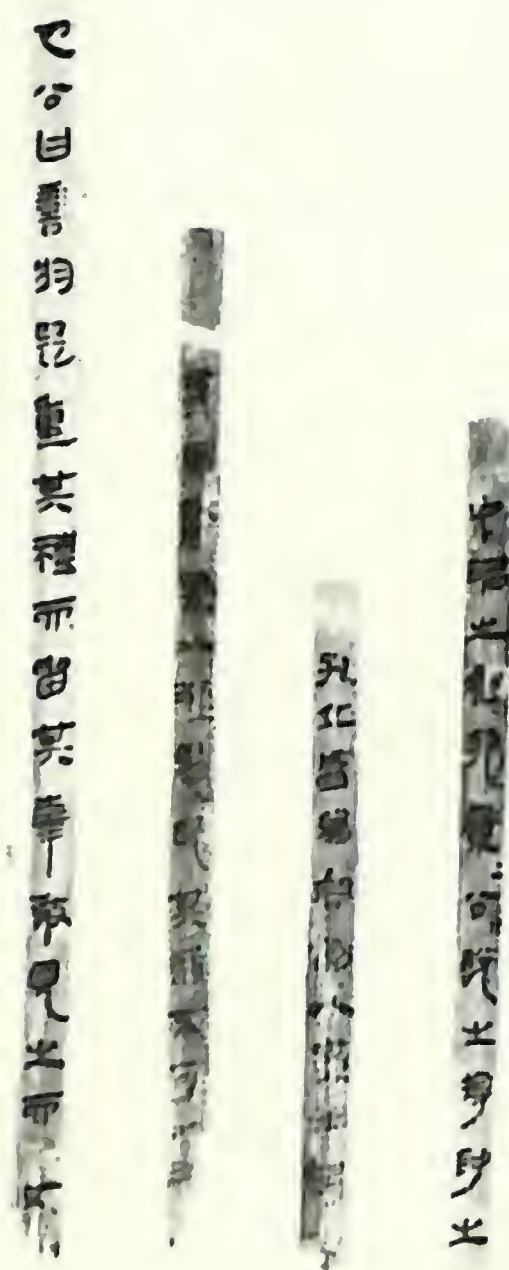
Yen Tzu's Annals mentions that once Confucius went to the State of Chi from the State of Lu to peddle his reactionary political programme for upholding the slave system. It was a time when the rising landlord class in Chi was just mounting the historical stage. The political situation was chaotic. After hearing Confucius' opinions, Duke Ching was very happy and wanted to bestow on him the region of Nihuo.

But Yen Tzu, the prime minister of Chi, said to Duke Ching, "Scholars like Confucius are very glib, because they want to uphold the old order and refuse to accept the new. They are decadent but arrogant, and travel around spreading lies and deceit. Nothing good can come of men like him. The Chou Dynasty is on the decline and its old rites are useless. But Confucius still clings to those archaic ways. If you raise him up, it will only harm the duchy of Chi."

These words defined exactly the essential evils of Confucius. Under the pressure of the rising landlord class, Duke Ching gave up the idea of putting Confucius into an important position.

The landlord class in Chi considered Confucius a menace. They wanted to kill him. Terrified, he fled back to the State of Lu.

Here are four bamboo strips setting forth these historical facts.



Bronze Seal of a Peasant Regime

The peasant uprising led by Li Tzu-cheng in the late Ming Dynasty was a large-scale revolutionary war in the latter period of China's feudal society. In 1644, it overthrew the Ming and established peasant political power — the Great Shun.

This bronze seal inscribed with the words "Commissioner of Education, Linhsien County", Shansi Province, was issued when the peasant army was marching on Peking from Sian. It is an important revolutionary relic.

According to the educational system of Ming Dynasty, every *chou* had a commissioner in charge of the schools. The peasant army made some reforms in education. They put literary and military directors in every prefecture and county in compliance with the needs of the revolutionary war and to encouraging military education.

This bronze seal tells us that the peasant army led by Li Tzu-cheng paid great attention to education even before it occupied Peking.

Left: The seal face impression, "Commissioner of Education, Linhsien County". It is 9.8 cm high, 4.2 cm wide, and 7.7 cm long.

Right: On the back are inscribed the words "Made on (blank) of the third moon, the first year of Yungchang". Yungchang was the title of Great Shun.



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